

# THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN

Pledged to the cause of Temperance.

TRI-WEEKLY.

Containing Articles, original and selected, on every subject calculated to interest, instruct, and benefit its readers.

VOLUME I.

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**THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN,**  
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While the "COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN" will be devoted to the cause of Temperance, its columns will be enriched by original articles on subjects calculated to interest, instruct, and benefit its readers. It is intended so to blend variety, amusement, and instruction, as that the various tastes of its patrons may be (as far as it is practicable) gratified. Commerce, Literature, and Science, and every other subject of interest, not inconsistent with Temperance and morality, will receive the earnest attention of the publishers. Nothing of a sectarian, political, or personal character will be admitted.

## GEORGETOWN DIRECTORY.

**CHURCHES.**  
Episcopal, Christ Church, Rev. Mr. Gasaway, corner of Beau and Congress streets.  
Episcopal, St. John, Rev. Mr. Shiras, corner of 2d and Potomac streets.  
Presbyterian, Rev. Mr. Berry, corner of Bridge and Washington streets.  
Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Mr. Wicks and Griffith, corner of Montgomery street.  
Methodist Protestant, Rev. Mr. Varden, Congress street.  
Catholic, Trinity, Revs. Mr. McElroy and O'Hanagan, 1st street.

## MASONIC.

Potomac Lodge, No. 5, Georgetown—room in Bridge street, opposite Union Hotel; regular night of meeting, fourth Friday in every month.

## I. O. O. F.

Covenant Lodge, No. 13—Georgetown; at their Hall, Congress st. Monday.  
Mount Pisgah Encampment, No. 3—Odd Fellows' hall, Georgetown; regular nights of meeting, 1st and 3d Tuesday in every month.

## I. O. R. M.

Uncas Tribe, No. 4, Odd Fellow's Hall, Georgetown, Wednesday.

## UNITED BROTHERS OF TEMPERANCE.

Association No. 5, Georgetown.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Potomac Division, No. 5—Odd Fellows' Hall, Georgetown; Friday.

Franklin Division, No. 8—Odd Fellows' Hall, Georgetown.

## FIRE COMPANIES.

Vigilant, High street, between Canal and Bridge street; Henry King, President.

Western Star, High street, between Prospect and 1st streets; Mr. Shoemaker, President.

## ALEXANDRIA DIRECTORY.

## CHURCHES.

Baptist, vacant, E. Washington, near Prince street.

Catholic, St. Mary's, Rev. Ignatius Coombs, assisted by Rev. John Aiken, E. Royal, near Duke street.

Friends, S. W. corner of St. Asaph and Wolfe streets.

Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Job Guest, assisted by Rev. Samuel V. Blake, E. Washington, between King and Prince streets.

Methodist Protestant, Rev. John S. Reese, D. D., W. Washington, near King street.

1st Presbyterian, (Old School,) Rev. Elias Harrison, W. Fairfax, near Wolfe street.

2d Presbyterian, (New School,) Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, N. W. corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets.

Protestant Episcopal, Christ Church, Rev. Charles B. Dana, Cameron, between Washington and Columbus streets.

Protestant Episcopal, St. Paul's, Rev. James T. Johnston, E. Pitt, near Duke street.

African Methodist, E. Washington, near Gibbon street.

African Baptist, W. Alfred, near Duke street.

## MASONIC.

Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, meets at the Masonic Hall, Market Square, every Thursday.

Mt. Vernon Chapter, No. —, meets at Masonic Hall 1st Tuesday of every month.

## I. O. O. F.

Potomac Lodge, No. 8—Odd Fellows' hall, Alexandria; regular night of meeting, Friday.

Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 14—room old Masonic hall, Alexandria; regular night of meeting, Tuesday.

Marley Encampment, No. 2—Odd Fellows' hall, Alexandria; regular nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in every month.

## I. O. R. M.

Osceola Tribe, No. 2, Alexandria—meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Columbus st., Wednesday.

## UNITED BROTHERS OF TEMPERANCE.

Association No. 4, Alexandria, Old Brook Lodge, St. Asaph, near King st., Friday.

Phineas Janney, President; Washington C. Page, Cashier.

Farmers Bank, S. W. corner of Prince and Water streets—discount day Monday.

Robert Jamieson, Pres't; John Hoff, Cashier.

Alexandria Library, at Lyceum building, S. W. corner of Washington and Prince streets, Charles T. Stuart, Librarian.

Patrick Henry Debating Society, meets at the Hall of the Hydraulion Fire Company every Tuesday evening.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Harmony Division, No. 2—Alexandria, N. E. corner of Market square, Monday.

## BANKS.

Bank of Potomac, N. Prince, between Royal and Pitt streets—discount day Thursday.

## FIRE COMPANIES.

Friendship, organized 1774, N. King, above Columbus street: meets 1st Monday of every month: Charles Koonen, President.

Sun, organized 1775, East side of Market Square: meets 1st Saturday of every month: George H. Smoot, President.

Relief, organized 1788, E. Fairfax, near Duke street: meets 3d Thursdays of March, June, September and December: Stephen Shinn, President.

Star, organized 1799, W. Washington, near Cameron streets: meets 1st Wednesdays of March, June, September and December: John Leadbeater, President.

Hydraulion, organized 1827, East side of Market Square: meets 1st Mondays of February, May, August and November: Benjamin Barton, President.

Samuel Sanderson, Inspector of Fire Apparatus.

## ARMORIES.

Mount Vernon Guards and Columbian Riflemen, at the old Court House Market Square.

## INSURANCE OFFICES.

Alexandria Fire Insurance Company Office, N. King, below St. Asaph street; Hugh Smith, President; Nathaniel Wattles, Secretary.

Marine Insurance Company Office, Fire Insurance Company Building; N. Wattles, President; Dwight Metcalfe, Secretary.

## OPINIONS OF GREAT MEN.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunken.—*Holy writ.*

No proposition seems to me susceptible of more satisfactory demonstration than this—and I am sure no person can give it one hour's serious thought without assenting to it—that, in the present state of information on this subject, no man can think to act on Christian principles, or do a patriot's duty to his country, and at the same time make or sell the instrument of intoxication.—*Henry Ware, Jr.*

Can it be right for me to derive a living from that which is *debasing the minds and ruining the souls* of others, or that which is destroying forever the happiness of the domestic circle, and which is filling the land with women and children in a condition far more deplorable than that of widows and orphans; or which is causing nine-tenths of all the crimes, or nine-tenths of all the paupers in the community.—*Francis Wayland.*

I am deeply convinced that the evils of intemperance can never cease, till the virtuous in society shall unite in pronouncing the man who attempts to accumulate wealth by dealing out poison and death to his neighbor, as infamous.—*John Pierpont.*

I challenge any many who understands the nature of ardent spirit, and for the sake of gain continues to be engaged in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in the guilt of murder.—*Lyman Beecher.*

They who keep these fountains of pollution and crime open, are sharers, to no small extent, in the guilt which flows from them. They command the gateway of that mighty flood which is spreading desolation through the land, and are chargeable with the present and everlasting consequences, no less than the infatuated victim who throws himself upon the bosom of the burning torrent, and is borne by it into the gulf of woe.—*Samuel Spring.*

Say not "I will sell by the large quantity—I have no tippers about me, and therefore am not guilty." You are the *chief* man in this business, the others are only subalterns. You are a "poisoner general."—*Wilbur Fisk, D. D.*

The men who traffic in ardent spirit, and sell to all who will buy, are poisoners general; neither does their eye pity nor spare. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men?—Who will envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God is on their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there: the foundation, the floor,

the walls, the roof, are stained with blood.—*John Wesley.*

It is a principle in law, that the perpetrator of crime, and the accessory to it, are both guilty, and deserving of punishment. Men have been hanged for the violation of this principle. It applies to the law of God. And as the drunkard cannot go to heaven, can drunkard makers? Are they not, when tried by the principles of the Bible, in view of the developments of Providence, manifestly immoral men?—men who, for the sake of money, will knowingly be instrumental in corrupting the character, increasing the diseases, and destroying the lives of their fellow men. . . . Not only murderers, but those who excite others to commit murder, and furnish the known cause of their evil deeds, will, if they understand what they do, and continue to rebel against God, be shut out of heaven.—*Justin Edwards, D. D.*

You create paupers, and lodge them in your alms house—orphans, and give them a residence in your asylum—convicts, and send them to your penitentiary. You seduce men to crime, and then arraign them at the bar of justice—immure them in prison. With one hand you thrust the dagger to the heart—with the other attempt to assuage the pain it causes.—*Dr. Thomas Sewall.*

You are filling your alms houses, and jails, and penitentiaries, with victims loathsome and burdensome to the community. You are engaged in a business which is compelling your fellow citizens to pay taxes to support the victims of your employment. You are filling up these abodes of wretchedness and guilt, and then asking your fellow citizens to pay enormous taxes indirectly to support it.—*Rev. Albert Barnes.*

Whether you will hear or whether you will forbear, I shall not cease to remonstrate; and when I can do no more to reclaim you, I will sit down at your gate and cry Murder! Murder! MURDER! *Heman Humphrey, D. D.*

If men will engage in this destructive traffic, if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law book as a pillow, nor quiet conscience by the opiate of a license.—*Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A QUEER CUSTOMER.

"It is most amusing," said Richard Mervyn, as he relinquished the attempt to rise from the gutter at the corner of — and — sts. "It is really astonishing how soon the dreadful climate of America brings on old age. I shall never survive to get home, and write a book about the place—never."

Here I am, six feet two, without my stockings, sprawling in a dirty, republican gutter, without being able to help myself out of it. There's a lamp winking and blinking in my face, as if it wants to laugh, and would, if it had a mouth,—and a big brute of a dog just now nosed me, to see whether I was good to eat. What a country! what gutters!! and what liquor!!! I only took nine smaller of whiskey, and what with that and premature old age, I verily believe I am assassinated—I am a gone chicken!"

Mr. Mervyn now clamored so loudly, that assistance soon came.

"Silence there!—what's the matter?"

"Matter yourself—I'm being done, or as some people say, I'm doing. The march of mind has tripped, and Richard Mervyn is too deep for himself. Help me out, gently,—there. Ain't I a pretty pickle? This what the doctors call *gutta serena*, isn't it?"

"When I was at school, the boys would have called you a guttural."

"They wouldn't have known much grammar, if they did. I am a liquid—see me drip."

"Oh, ho!" said the watch, "don't try to be funny; I know you well enough, now you have washed your face. You're the chap that locked me up in my box once, and when I burst open the door, you knocked me heels over head, and then legged it."

"That's me. I did that thing. How do you like the ups and downs of public life?—Isn't variety charming?"

"If it wasn't that I'm a public functionary, and musn't give way to my feelings, I'd crack your cocco, and ease my mind of doing as I was done by. I'll make an example of you, however. You're my prisoner. *Hally coosha* to the watch'us. That's the Dutch for being took up."

"Well, give us your arm. Don't be afraid of the mud. Gutter mud is very wholesome. Look at the pigs how fat it makes 'em; and if you like fat pork, why shouldn't you like what makes pork fat? So,—so,—steady. Now I'll tell you all about Pother night. I was passing your box in a friendly promiscuous sort-of-a-way; I thought you were asleep, or had run down, and I turned the key to wind you up. If a watch ain't wound up, it can't either keep good time, or even go."

"Well, what else?"

"Why, then, I watched the box, and when you came out, I boxed the watch. That's all. It grew out of my obliging disposition."

"Ha! very obliging. Now it's my turn to wind you up, and, to do it in the same way, I'll take you before the watch-maker, to be cleansed and regulated. You go too

fast, but I'll put a spoke in your wheel; he'll set you by the regulator, and make you keep good time."

"Why, watchy, you're a wag. Why don't you say that I was a horizontal, and that you lifted me up like a patent lever! You're awake now; but that night you wasn't up to trap, or you would have caught me; I caught a weasel asleep that time—I put fresh salt on you for once." To add more to his vagaries, Mervyn now refused to walk a step further; and sitting down on a step, loudly avowed his resolution, and declaring his name was not Walker.

"Whether your name is Walker or not you must go."

"Not without a go-cart—you can't force me to go—I'm a legal tender, and you must take me. Hav'n't I got an office, or at least a public situation, here on the steps? If I must go, it shall be on the yankee principle of rotation. Bring me a wheel-barrow? Reform me out regularly."

It was procured, and away they went.—"So we shall go," said Mervyn, "Charley's making a barrow-night of me! Gently, over the stones! I don't like bumpers, except when I get them of Porter. This is the way to Wheeling. Hurra! cart before the house!"

Arriving at the watch-house, he insisted on being wheeled up stairs, and styled the place a *barrow-nial* castle. "I'm a modest man," said he "and no stainer. If I can't have a ride up, I think myself entitled to a draw-back." So saying, he attempted to escape, but was soon caught, being, as he said, "like Goldsmith's works, beautifully chased." The punster was carried aloft, and the next morning, sober and penitent, paid his tipsey fine and his carriage hire with a doleful countenance.—*Western pa.*

## EDUCATION.

The following article on Education, copied from the St. Louis New Era, suits our views precisely, and we should be pleased to see its suggestions acted out. It would not be long until the beneficial results arising from such a course on the part of parents or guardians, would be seen and felt; but so long as they manifest no interest on the subject, and seem to say by their indifference, that they are willing to trust every thing to the teacher, it should be no matter of wonder if our schools fail to answer the grand design of their institution. Instead of frequent inquiries and examinations as to what their children have learned, and how far the proper means of education have been successfully exercised, too many are content with furnishing them with books, &c., and paying their tuition, thinking that they have performed their whole duty. And should the pupils not make such progress as too many parents and guardians are apt to think they ought, the fault is all thrown upon the poor hiring of a teacher. This is wrong—let parents and guardians take some interest in this matter, and a change for the better will soon be perceptible. It is high time that a remedy for existing evils had begun to be applied.

If parents and guardians would pay more attention to schools, and pay a more lively interest in their welfare they would be more useful and prosperous. Attention and inquiry on the part of patrons and others would be an encouragement and incentive to both pupils and teachers to excel in the performance of their respective tasks. Occasional visits to schools from their patrons would have a good effect in stimulating the young in the acquisition of useful learning.

The mere act of sending pupils to school, paying their tuition, and furnishing them with books are not one half of the duties of parents. They should by inquiries, by examination and by friendly inquiry ascertain what the pupils have learned and remembered—how they have been taught, what manner of moral and intellectual instruction is adopted, and how far the proper means of education are successfully exercised. Both pupils and teachers need to be stimulated to the very best performance of their duties. If pupils find that their parents are taking a lively interest in their progress and improvement, they will redouble their diligence in order to meet their approbation. If teachers discover that their patrons manifest a proper interest in their schools and pay attention to the manner in which they are conducted, they will be more likely to be vigilant, industrious and faithful in the business of instruction. If the public are indifferent and careless as to the condition and management of the public schools, the teachers will probably also become careless and indifferent, and the pupils will be idle and dull. The public should take enough of interest in the public schools to know how they are managed; and how far they are answering the noble end of their institution.

## POPULAR FALLACIES.

Charles Lamb in his essays of "Elia," has an excellent article on "Popular Fallacies," as contained in a number of popular maxims. Thus of the maxim, "That ill-gotten gain never prospers" he says:

"The weakest part of mankind have this saying commonest in their mouth. It is the trite consolation administered to the easy dupe, when he has been tricked out of his money or estate, that the acquisition of it will do the owner no good. But the rogues of this world—the prudent part of them, at least know better; and if the observation had been as true as it is old, they would not have failed by this time to have discovered it. They have pretty sharp distinctions of the fluctuating and permanent. 'Lightly come, lightly go,' is a proverb, which they can very well afford to leave, when they have little else to the losers. They do not find that all gold glides, like thawing snow, from the thief's hand that grasps it. Church land, alienated to lay uses, was formerly denounced to have this slippery quality. But some portions of it always stuck so fast, that the denunciations have been found to postpone the prophecy of refundment to a late posterity."

Another popular maxim, that "Of two disputants the warmest is generally in the wrong," he disproves as follows:

"Our experience would lead us to quite an opposite conclusion. Temper, indeed, is no test of truth; but warmth and earnestness are a proof at least of a man's own conviction of the rectitude of that which he maintains. Coolness is often the result of an unprincipled indifference to truth or falsehood, as of a sober confidence on a man's own side in a dispute."

## RAIL ROAD IRON.

We learn from the Danville Intelligencer that the Montour Iron Company have supplied the quantity of rail road iron wanted at this time by the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad Company, and are now making and forwarding to the city of New York, for the Erie Railroad Company. They also have contracts to supply iron for some short roads in Schuylkill county; also, a contract for a road in one of the Eastern States. For some time past the work of making railroad iron at the works of the Montour Company has proceeded day and night, with remarkable steadiness, producing rails that are as perfect as it is possible to make them.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

**POPULATION OF MICHIGAN.**—The Detroit Free Press publishes the census returns of 25 of the 81 organized counties of the State. The list includes all but St. Clair, Clinton, Barry, Cass, and Chippewa, and shows a population of 276,572. The same counties in 1840 contained 105,388. The whole state when heard from will overrun 300,000—in 1840 it was 211,705, showing a gain of 90,000 in five years. This is more than half the gain of the state of New York with a population of over two millions! Our citizens may well be proud of such a result.

**CHICAGO.**—The number of vessels which have entered the port of Chicago, from the 6th of April last to the 1st inst. is 1,077, of 742 were schooners, 151 steamboats, 105 brigs, and 79 propellers. Notwithstanding this amount of shipping, it is stated that 16 cents a bushel was paid for transport to Buffalo, and that 300,000 bushels will accumulate in store and lie over at the close of navigation for want of vessels.

## PRICE OF FLOUR.

The average price of flour in the month of January, for forty-two years, from 1796 to 1837 inclusive, was \$7.50 per barrel. In 1796 it rose to \$12.50; in 1801 to \$11.50; in 1805 and 1811 to \$11.10; in 1812 to \$12.50; in 1813 to \$13.50; and in 1837 to \$11.00. The lowest price in these forty-two years, was \$4.00, in 1821.

## TOBACCO IN OHIO.

The editor of the Liberty Advocate, of Cadiz, Harrison county, says that in passing through Guernsey county he was much surprised to see the vast amount of tobacco raised by the farmers. Almost every farmer had his tobacco, and a great many paid little or no attention to any other branch of agriculture, on the ground that no other work so abundantly labor.

The Girard College at Philadelphia, is nearly finished, and it promises to be one of the architectural wonders of the country. Crowds daily promenade upon the roof, which affords them a fine panoramic view of the environs of Philadelphia. The roof is of marble, and the only one in the world. It is composed of square tiles of marble about forty inches square, and is so nearly flat that you can walk upon it without difficulty. The roof is about 100 feet from the ground. The building is surrounded by a Corinthian colonnade that surpasses most of the achievements of modern art.

**VERMONT BUTTER.**—A Produce-dealer in this city received yesterday seven thousand pounds of butter from a Scotch farmer in Addison county Vermont. It was all the produce of his own dairy; and all of the finest flavor and quality, having received the premium at the County Fair. The same farmer has fitted and sold one hundred head of cattle this fall; and has now on hand an acre of hogs, averaging in weight some 400 pounds each. Pretty well, we say, for a small New England farmer, in "a little town among the mountains of Vermont."—*Boston Traveller.*

**RATHER VERDANT.**—A stranger went into a book store lately, and among the curiosities he espied one of —'s patent rulers for counting houses. The clerks were amused to see the various crooks and turns he gave it, endeavouring to find out its true design, when the chap very honestly enquired:—*"How in the name of water do you count houses with this?"*

**SLOW PROMOTION.**—An old officer made his children read a chapter in the Bible every Saturday afternoon. Upon mention being made in the book of Kings, of Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard coming to Jerusalem, he stopped the reader and cried out "Dear me! is that man still a captain? Why, he was a captain when I was a little boy."

**THE WORKINGMEN.**—We are pleased to see that in many places, the laboring men, farmers, and mechanics, are holding meetings and organizing themselves into Associations, for the purpose of carrying out their principles. This is right, and we hope to see a similar move in every county in Ohio, before another year shall roll away.—*Pikestonian.*

**RAILROAD IN BRITISH AMERICA.**—It is in contemplation to construct a railroad between Halifax and Windsor. A company has been organized and subscriptions are being made—capital £200,000 in 10,000 shares of £20 each; deposit £1 per share. It is expected that £50,000 will be subscribed in Nova Scotia, £30,000 of which will be granted by the Legislature. The remainder, it is supposed will be readily made up in England.

The Grand French army, on the opening of the Russian campaign, in 1812, numbered 616,500; men, viz., infantry, about 561,000; cavalry, artillery, &c., over 55,000; and with it were 1194 pieces of artillery and 2768 caissons, or ammunition wagons.